

# BANNER ENTERPRISE.

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Appointments of A. W. Allison, Presiding Elder of the Wilmington District of the A. M. E. Zion, Church, for the Year 1884.

## FIRST ROUND.

### MARCH.

Summerville circuit, Summerville church, 1 and 2.  
Acan Branch circuit, Daniel chap. 8 and 9.  
Lumberton circuit, Lumberton chap 15 and 16.

## SECOND ROUND.

### APRIL.

Dudley circuit, Wesley chap. 5 and 6.  
Magnolia circuit, Elder chap 12 and 13.  
Wilmington station 19 and 20.  
Smithville circuit, Brown chap 26 and 27.

### MAY.

Whiteville circuit, Flemington chap 3 and 4.  
Rehobeth circuit, Christain Plain, 10 and 11.  
Graham circuit, Evergreen chap 17 and 18.  
Abbottsburg circuit, St James chap 24 and 25.

### JUNE.

Summerville circuit, St Mary's chap 1st.  
Acan Branch circuit, Rudalls chap 7 and 8.  
Lumberton circuit, Christel chap 14 and 15.

## THIRD ROUND.

### JULY.

Dudley circuit, Mt Camels 5 and 6.  
Magnolia circuit, Sellers chap 12 and 13.  
Wilmington station, 19 and 20.  
Smithville circuit, St. James, 26 and 27.

### AUGUST.

Whiteville circuit, Whiteville chap 2 and 3.  
Rehobeth circuit, Rehobeth church 9 and 10.  
Graham circuit, Bolton, 16 and 17.  
Abbottsburg circuit, Michel Grove 24 and 25.

## FOURTH ROUND.

### SEPTEMBER.

Dudley circuit, Simmons Tem. 6 and 7.  
Magnolia circuit, Zion, Church, 13 and 14.  
Wilmington station, 20 and 21.  
Summerville circuit, St James, 27 and 28.

### OCTOBER.

Whiteville circuit, Whiteville chap 4 and 5.  
Rehobeth circuit, Rehobeth church, 11 and 12.  
Graham circuit, Graham chap 18 and 19.  
Abbottsburg circuit, Pine Grove, 25 and 26.

### NOVEMBER.

Summerville circuit, Summerville church 1 and 2.  
Lumberton circuit, Lumberton, chap 8 and 9.  
Acan Branch circuit, Daniel chap 15 and 16.

Presiding Elder's Appointments of the First (or Wilmington) District of the North Carolina Annual Conference of the A. M. E. Church.

The first district embraces the following counties: Robeson, New Hanover, Brunswick, Bladen, Pender, Duplin, Columbus, Sampson, to the line of the Newbern district, Raleigh district, and to the line of the S. C. Conference.

The Quarterly Conferences of the different stations, circuits and missions will be held at the following specified times and places:

## SECOND ROUND.

St Stephen's, March 1, 2.  
Mt Olive, March 6, 8.  
Mt Zion, March 15, 16.  
Brunswick, March 22, 23.  
Rocky Point, March 29, 30.  
Lillington, April 5, 6.  
Burgaw, April 12, 13.  
Scott's Hill, April 19, 20.  
Deep Bottom, April 26, 27.  
Acorn Branch, May 3, 4.  
Shaw Branch, May 10, 11.  
Bladen, May 17, 18.  
Northwest, May 24, 25.

## THIRD ROUND.

St Stephen's, May 31, June 1.  
Mt Olive, June 7, 8.  
Mt Zion, June 14, 15.  
Brunswick, June 21, 22.  
Rocky Point, June 28, 29.  
Lillington, July 5, 6.  
Burgaw, July 12, 13.  
Scott's Hill, July 19, 20.  
Deep Bottom, July 26, 27.  
Acorn Branch, August 2, 3.  
Shaw Branch, August 9, 10.  
Bladen, August 16, 17.  
Northwest, August 23, 24.

## FOURTH ROUND.

St Stephen's, September 6, 7.  
Mt Olive, September 13, 14.  
Mt Zion, September 20, 21.  
Brunswick, September 27, 28.  
Rocky Point, October 4, 5.  
Lillington, October 11, 12.  
Burgaw, October 18, 19.  
Scott's Hill, October 25, 26.  
Deep Bottom, November 1, 2.  
Acorn Branch, November 8, 9.  
Shaw Branch, November 15, 16.  
Bladen, November 22, 23.  
Northwest, November 29, 30.

Annual Conference—Morganton, November 12th, 1884. J. G. Fry, P. E.

## ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS AND WENDELL PHILLIPS.

### An Interesting Reminiscence.

[Charles J. Woodbury in N. Y. Evening Post.] [It was in the summer of 1873 that I visited the South for the purpose of seeing Mr. Alexander H. Stephens. He entertained me a week at his home, "Liberty Hall," in Crawfordsville, but at parting forbade public repetition of his conversations upon national questions. I however transcribe from my memoranda the following notes of his talk about Wendell Phillips, on account of the opinions and incident, especially interesting now, which there is certainly no occasion for longer concealing.]

"Wendell Phillips," said Mr. Stephens, "is a man whom I would rather know than any other living to-day in the North. I do not agree with him or his views. I make war upon both. But I have watched him. I have seen the kind of work he does and is capable of, and I am astonished at the man. He could attain anything one could desire, politically or professionally. But he waived all to become an abolitionist. Such self-renunciation is incomparable with anything in the century. Indeed, few men have ever lived of such marvellously sincerity and singleness of purpose."

"They tell about his one literary lecture, 'The Lost Arts.' Do you know how that came to be written? It was especially prepared for an occasion, on which occasion it was not delivered—the omission declaring more eloquently the fibre and quality of the man than the delivery could have done. Let me wheel my 'trundle' over here to the south window under the roses and fig bushes and I will tell you about it."

"A friend of mine down here in Liberty county (the finest county in Georgia) was a member of the senior class in Williams College, Massachusetts, the class which graduated in 1855 or '56, I believe. You know at that time the slavery question was very much agitated in the North. The names of Lloyd Garrison and Wendell Phillips were in every mouth. The excitement was in the very atmosphere, and was breathed not less in colleges than in other brain centres. According to my friend, Williams College was no exception, although things were quieter there than in the majority of the other schools, and this mainly due to the influence of its President, Mark Hopkins."

"You know Mercer and our University at Athens, in this State, where I was graduated, by no means took care of all our young men. A great many went North, and Williams always had a large share on account of the policy adopted by its President of avoiding politics and kindred topics offensive to the South in his public utterances and writings. On this account the college was popular among us for a long time after our boys had been generally withdrawn from Harvard, and especially from Yale."

"I tell you, sir, a farsighted, sagacious man of affairs and financial manager is this man Hopkins. He has written good books on moral science. But, more notably, to my mind, he took his college when weak and poor and carried it through to prosperity. He made a sort of conscience of its welfare. Well, at the time I mention, in the height of political feeling elsewhere, there was a marked division of sentiment among the undergraduates, Northern and Negro sympathizers of course predominating. At Commencement Day it is the custom for the literary societies to unite in an organization called, I believe, the Adelphe Union, which is addressed by some national man invited by a committee elected from the societies. My young friend served on the committee this year. In spite of his determined opposition, the committee decided to invite Wendell Phillips to deliver the oration, and did forward to him the invitation. When the fact became generally known there was an uproar. The President immediately indicated to the Committee that the invitation must be at once withdrawn. The committee appealed to the society. While the debates were in progress a courteous withdrawal of the invitation became impossible, for it was accepted. Mr. Phillips arrived. Then, said my young friend, the trouble began, for what was the consternation of the Lecture Committee to find that the hall where from immemorial time the society held its annual meetings, was closed against them, by order of the President. The boys sought the churches, but they all refused audience room. The village of Wilmington was then one of small opportunities, and for a time it seemed as if no place could be found. However, at last, a room called the 'Agricultural Hall' was obtained, and seated (for there wasn't even a bench in it) after the best manner possible. Then the Committee waited upon Mr. Phillips; and, feeling that some apology was necessary, they stated why it was that the College Chapel, the Congregationalist and Methodist churches, and the one public hall were locked against them, and hoped that their guest would not refuse to speak. My friend, who said he went to the hotel with the Committee to see, as he expressed it, how Phillips would receive the news, said he never should forget how the bright eyes of the young old man glistened as he rose and walked up and down the floor of the apartment a moment, then stopped and said: 'Yes, young gentlemen, I will speak.'"

"That evening the hall, which had never witnessed anything more extraordinary than the annual array of big potatoes and pump-

kins, was crowded with the students and the citizens of the village and vicinity. Many of the Faculty were present, and even President Hopkins appeared in the body of the House. As for the lecture, my friend said he had heard Mr. Phillips before and since, but never did he seem to speak with such power as he did then. He announced as his subject: 'The Duty of the American Scholar in the Present Crisis,' and the lecture throughout was an arraignment. In manner, my informant said, it was simply electrical. No one knows better than Mr. Phillips the tricks and 'points' by which a skillful orator moves men. On this occasion he seemed to use and to despise them. He magnetized his hearers. In the peroration, when he sketched the modern educator as too often a time-server, balancing himself between two principles without fidelity to either, and disloyal to the spirit of true education for purposes of temporary expediency, it was done with such cutting and scornful yet terribly earnest philippic that the President arose and left the room. "I had written," said Mr. Phillips to the committee after the assembly had dispersed, 'for delivery on this occasion a lecture which I had named 'The Lost Arts,' but it was plain that your hour this time demanded something different.'"

### The Haytien Rebellion.

The New York Sun, speaking of the Haytien rebellion, says:

"With the fall of Miragoane, one of the most stubborn of the insurrections that from time to time distress the Republic of Hayti comes to an end. The three towns held by the insurgents were Jeremie, Sacmal and Miragoane, on the coasts of the long peninsula in the southern part of the island. Jeremie was the first to surrender, after a bloody combat. Sacmal followed its example on the 19th of December, and now, with the yielding of the third port, a revolt which has cost hundreds of lives and millions of money, and which at one time threatened to develop into a race massacre, is crushed on the spot of its origin."

Apart from the commercial interests of the United States in this event, the rebellion has derived an importance for us from the fact that it was set on foot by an armed expedition starting from this country as a base. Boyer Bazelaie and his followers, who landed at Miragoane on the night of the 29th of last March, there surprising the garrison and capturing the fort, had been conveyed thither by an American frigate, the Tropic. This vessel had left Philadelphia with a secret cargo of arms, uniforms and ammunition; she had been boarded at the island of Ingua by Bazelaie and his followers, who immediately put on the uniforms and drilled with the guns; and the complicity of the Tropic's officers in this daring violation of our neutrality laws was formally established by a United States court, which sentenced them to fine and imprisonment."

Besides the sanguinary fighting around the three towns held by the rebels, who have made desperate sorties, Port-au-Prince itself has been the scene of pillage, incendiary fires and murders, which have caused great destruction. One three days' riot there was only quelled, after great excesses, by landing marines from five foreign war vessels lay in the harbor. The commerce of Hayti has of course suffered greatly during the past year, and the cost of putting down the rebellion has added fresh burdens to her crippled finances."

Nevertheless, the United States Government is not justly chargeable with these momentous results of the violation of its laws. For the outbreak of the insurrection was foreseen by no one, not even by Solomon's Government itself. Boyer Bazelaie, a grandson of one of the early Presidents of Hayti, and himself a lawyer and statesman of the highest repute, had, up to last spring, remained quietly in Jamaica, whither he had fled in 1879, when the party of which he was chief failed in its attempt to overthrow President Boisrond Caval. His move to oust Caval's successor was wholly unexpected; and while the officers of the Philadelphia vessel were positively implicated in the plot to break the laws, our Government has taken special pains to discharge its full duty towards Hayti by since checking several other lawless expeditions designed to aid the insurgents."

Will the downfall of the rebellion be followed by massacres of the conquered? Solomon recently addressed these words to his adherents:

"I again recommend the greatest patience, the greatest moderation and the strongest faith, for it is not a man you defend, but principles. Then shame upon those who will not see in all the children of Hayti brothers and friends."

The sincerity of these praiseworthy sentiments will now be put to a practical test."

### Time Will Regulate.

That a colored reporter of the Philadelphia Times should be boycotted because of his color is worth simply a passing notice. Ten years past the idea of a colored reporter in Philadelphia would have been fancy, pure and simple; ten years hence objection on par with objecting to the right of one to breathe because of color. We yet expect to see even the Star of this city employ colored reporters.—People's (D. C.) Advocate.

## COMMUNICATIONS.

### REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING IN DUPLIN COUNTY.

THE SPEECHES—RESOLUTIONS PASSED DEMANDING THE REMOVAL OF R. C. KEHOE—OPPOSITION TO A LIFE TENURE IN OFFICE.

KENANSVILLE, N. C., March 8, 1884.

Pursuant to notice, the Republicans of Duplin county met in mass meeting here to-day.

The meeting was called to order by A. J. Stanford, chairman of the County Executive Committee, who explained the object of the meeting.

G. W. Williams was elected chairman and W. B. F. Kornegay secretary.

Certain charges were presented against the County Executive Committee by Irvin Beaman, and after a full and free interchange of views, the convention refused to sustain the charges.

C. H. Brown introduced a series of resolutions, after which speeches were made by C. H. Brown, G. A. McBane, A. J. Stanford and A. R. Middleton.

The following are the resolutions adopted by the meeting:

We, the Republicans of Duplin county, N. C., in mass meeting assembled at Kenansville on the 8th day of March 1884.

Resolved, That whereas, on the consolidation of the 21 Collectoral District of Internal Revenue of North Carolina into the 4th Collectoral District of North Carolina, and whereas I. J. Young, collector of the said 4th District did begin a good work in removing E. R. Dudley, late Deputy under E. A. White collector of the late Second Collectoral District of Internal Revenue, and appointing C. E. Palmer in his place, and whereas we have been patiently awaiting the removal of the other deputies of the said E. A. White, and the institution of good men in their stead.

Now therefore, we the Republicans of Duplin county, upon the principle that we as free Republican citizens are opposed to any one set of men holding office forever.

Resolved, That we hereby ask I. J. Young, Collector of Fourth District of N. C., to immediately make such changes.

Resolved, That as free men, we oppose "bossism" in all its forms, and that we in no event in the future will give our suffrages when we can have no choice as to the class of men who shall rule over us, and for this cause we ask the above change.

Re it further resolved, That whereas R. C. Kehoe, of Newbern, N. C., late Deputy Collector under E. A. White, and now Deputy under I. J. Young of Raleigh, N. C., has been in the employment of the Internal Revenue service ever since he first migrated to this State, and whereby his acts of oppression has become a stench in the nostrils of all good men of Eastern North Carolina, bringing the Republican party into disrepute by retaining such a man in office. And now therefore, we having the good of the Republican party and of the people at heart, especially and respectfully petition and ask Col. I. J. Young, Collector of the Fourth District, to remove the said R. C. Kehoe and to appoint some Southern man who is less obnoxious, and who will sympathize with our people, and who will not dare to drag good, respectable and unoffending citizens into trouble for the mere purpose of humiliating them and replenishing his pocket.

Be it further resolved, That we in the coming election will recognize no person or political party that will not now recognize us; and whereas, at every election since the war, we have not failed to cast from 1,200 to 1,500 votes for the Republican party, and whereas, we have been almost entirely overlooked in the distribution of federal patronages. Now therefore, we the Republicans of Duplin county in the future will look out for our county's interest and let the State and Nation look after their own.

Resolved, That we as Republican citizens, had rather be governed by good men, Democrats, than bad men, Republicans.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to Col. I. J. Young, of Raleigh, and he be respectfully asked to acknowledge receipt of same to the Chairman of our County Executive Committee.

Signed on behalf of the Republicans of Duplin county.

G. W. WILLIAMS, Chairman.

W. B. F. KORNEGAY, Secretary

### Why is It?

Young men and ladies; if you want to spend the Sabbath to advantage, attend church and Sunday school, you can't be engaged in a better work than in a good Sunday school. It is your duty and you are commanded to abandon everything that has a tendency to hinder the cause of religion, and to engage in every good work that will promote the great cause of the Master.

It is necessary that you should attend Sunday school where you can read, sing and learn of the saviour and what you are commanded to do. Why is it that our young men and ladies do not make themselves more interested in attending Sunday school? Young men come from the corners of streets, leave the card table and every place of disorder and attend some Sunday school.

Young ladies leave off your former habits that will ruin your souls and go to Sunday school where you can do good for yourselves

and your race. Only think of the many thousand of minds that are to be cultivated! Shall we only labor to cultivate the young minds of the sciences of the world and do nothing to cultivate their minds on the rich salvation of our Saviour? When you see that your work is needed and the good you really could do; can you sit down, walk about on the Sabbath day and be contented in your minds?

It is hoped that many of our young men and ladies that are spending the Sabbath in vain, will feel that it is their duty to join some Sunday school and help to advance the great cause of the Master.

H. C. GRUBBS

Kinston, N. C.

### The Following Letter Explains Itself.

P. O. D. OFFICE OF THE GEN'L SUPT. OF R. W. M. SERVICE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 6, 1884.

This is to certify that Mr. E. W. Turner, late Railway Postal Clerk between Norfolk, Va., and Raleigh, N. C., voluntarily resigned—such resignation not having been requested either directly or indirectly.

This office had no intimation in advance that he intended to resign. To the best of my knowledge and belief he has properly performed his duties and given general satisfaction.

(Signed)

W. B. THOMPSON, Gen'l Supt.  
L. M. TERRELL, Superintendent.

Firmness of Senator Wilson.

Senator Henry Wilson was self-controlled as well as self-made man. He left his New Hampshire early in life, and changed his name in order to get out from under the baleful shadow of intemperance. He began on the lowest round of the social ladder, and climbed up, rung by rung, until he became a political power in the nation.

The first step he took in the ascent placed him on the pledge never to drink intoxicating liquors. The second step he took made him an industrious laborer, the third a diligent reader.

He was sent to Washington to carry a petition against the admission of Texas to the Union. John Quincy Adams asked him to a dinner party, where he met with some of the great men of the nation. He was asked to drink wine. The temptation to lay aside his temperance principle for a moment, in order not to seem singular, was a strong one. But he resisted it and declined the glass of wine. Mr. Adams commended him for his adherence to his convictions.

After Mr. Wilson was elected to the United States Senate, he gave his friends a dinner at a noted Boston hotel. This table was set with not a wine-glass upon it.

"Where are the wine-glasses?" asked several, loud enough to remind their host that some of his guests did not like sitting down to a wineless dinner.

"Gentlemen," said Mr. Wilson, rising and speaking with a great deal of feeling, "you know my friendship for you and my obligations to you. Great as they are they are not great enough to make me forget the rock whence I was hewn and the pit from whence I was dug. Some of you know how the curse of intemperance overshadowed my youth. That I might escape I fled my early surroundings and changed my name. For what I am, I am indebted, under God, to my temperance vow and my adherence to it."

"Call for what you want to eat, and if this hotel can provide it, it shall be forthcoming. But wines and liquors cannot come to this table with my consent, because I will not spread in the paths of another the snare from which I have escaped."

Three rousing cheers showed the brave senator that men admired the man who had the courage of his convictions.

### Our Boys.

Many fathers do not know what to do with their boys, and there are even more American boys who do not know what to do with themselves and are not wholly contented with their prospects in life. There is a tendency here as in England to disparage educational methods and to advocate a system of trade apprenticeship for boys, even of the highest social grade. It is often urged that the colleges spoil four excellent farmers and merchants for every lawyer or clergyman of genuine ability whom they prepare for a successful professional life. Education cannot transform mediocrity into genius in America any more than it can in England; and while it has compensating advantages, it does not tend to make unsuccessful men contented with their lot. But while the future of the American boy is often a matter of grave uncertainty to himself and to his family, he will succeed here, if he will succeed anywhere. If he does not succeed here, it will be because he does not have the right stuff in him. The fault will lie entirely with himself, an not, as is the case in England, with the times and the social and economic conditions.—Mail.

The Wilmington, Wrightsville & Onslow Railroad Company has opened an office at No. 1194 Princess street, where the secretary will receive subscriptions, etc.